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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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1 May 1984

**USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

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INTERNATIONAL

U.S.-WEST EUROPEAN DEFENSE, ECONOMIC DISAGREEMENTS NOTED

LD052305 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; Mikhail Ozerov video talk]

[Text] Many grandiloquent phrases are being uttered these days in the West about NATO, as that military bloc is marking its 35th anniversary. But here in the LONDON GUARDIAN I have come across a cartoon which quite accurately reflects the heart of the matter. A horse is trying to throw its rider. The rider is Ronald Reagan. And the horse, as the caption on its cruppers shows, is West Europe. Yes, Washington would like to use NATO to turn West Europe into a horse which can at will be halted, spurred on, or set off at a gallop, now moreover a nuclear gallop and therefore a particularly dangerous one.

The U.S. administration is doing all it can to draw its allies into its crusade against socialism, and to cram them with atomic weapons. Let us recall only the most recent events--the visit by Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, to Holland, or the session of NATO defense ministers in the Turkish resort village of Cesme. There, Weinberger twisted the arms not only of the Dutch but of other recalcitrants too. However, The Hague has still not given the go-ahead to the Pentagon's missiles in the tulip fields. Washington is concerned that Holland's refusal might be an example for others to follow. What if Belgium follows suit? The FRG population is also stepping up the pressure on its government, demanding a review of the decision on the trans-atlantic weapons. These fears are well founded. West Europe's trust in its senior partner has clearly weakened. Even its closest allies condemn its invasion of Grenada, its brigandage in Lebanon, and its crude interference in the affairs of Latin American countries.

In the west of the European continent any highly unpleasant surprise from the United States is awaited with anxiety, including a military adventure, which might turn into an irreparable tragedy for Western Europe itself, especially as Washington, by breaking off the Geneva talks and giving a twist to the spiral of the arms race, has sharply aggravated the situation in the world, above all that on our continent.

Differences exist about other important questions too. The Reagan administration is raising more and more barriers against West European transatlantic exports. Additional damage to the economy of the old world is being wrought

by the United States' artificial forcing up of the exchange rate of the dollar, to say nothing of the annual increase in the NATO countries military expenditure, on which the U.S. hawks insist. Instead of schools and hospitals, people have missiles and shells foisted upon them. As a result, what NEWSWEEK has called a mass awakening of the inhabitants of the old world is occurring. West Europeans understand increasingly clearly that it is vital to renounce confrontation and return to detente. Even at a time of ceremonies for NATO's jubilee the bourgeois press is obliged to note the serious differences between the United States and Western Europe, and to write that more and more cracks are appearing in the edifice of the Atlantic alliance. This fact cannot be concealed by any grandiloquent speeches.

CSO: 1807/180

INTERNATIONAL

U.S.-USSR LAWYERS MEETING URGES PREVENTION OF NUCLEAR WAR

PM050907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Apr 84 Second Edition p 5

[Dispatch by G. Vasilev, correspondent: "Jurists Propose"]

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr--The second meeting of Soviet and American jurists had ended its work here. It was devoted to problems of averting nuclear war. Prominent U.S. lawyers associated in the "alliance of lawyers for the prevention of nuclear war" organization and a delegation of the Association of Soviet jurists took part in the meeting.

The representatives from the two countries note in a joint statement that the continuing stockpiling of mass destruction weapons in conditions of exacerbated international situation is threatening the future of mankind. "The sides are convinced," the statement says, "that, irrespective of USSR-U.S. ideological and political differences, the two countries can and must cooperate in the spheres where their interests coincide. The most important of these spheres is the prevention of nuclear war and the reduction of international tension."

The document's authors point to the need "to preserve, strengthen, and further develop the existing juridical-legal basis of Soviet-American relations." The only way to do this lies in constructive talks which take both countries' legitimate security interests into account.

The document adopted by the participants in the meeting contain concrete proposals for curbing the arms race, including the introduction of a moratorium on tests of nuclear munitions and their delivery vehicles.

CSO: 1807/180

INTERNATIONAL

SCANT DISTRIBUTION OF SOVIET LITERATURE IN U.S. DEPLORED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by Aleksandr Mulyarchik, senior scientific associate, Institute of the USA and Canada, USSR Academy of Sciences: "Don't They Know or Don't They Want To Know? On the Perception of Contemporary Soviet Literature in the USA" under the heading "In a Distorting Mirror"; passages within slant-lines published in boldface]

[Text] The talk has been going on for a long time that little of our country's literature is published in the United States and that its interpretation is prejudiced. For example, at the rare meetings between USSR and U.S. writers, the disproportions in the Soviet-American publishing balance did not come up. One of the participants in these meetings on the American side, journalist Leo Grulev, once tried, if not to reject at least to cast doubt on obvious facts.

Using a rather imperfect totaling system and considering only works that were on sale in the USA up to the beginning of the 1980's, Grulev presented this statistic to his readers: "...In the catalogue 'Books Available for Sale,' there are 750 books, 312 of which are of the Soviet time and 43 of which are of the prerevolutionary time." One would think that the numbers are quite impressive, but only at first glance. When reprints of works that had been published earlier and also the same kind of publications--differing only in external design--were excluded from this number, according to the article's author, there "remained 494 titles, which were almost equally divided between works written before and after 1917." The necessity of bringing an already reduced list further into accordance with the real state of affairs led to its progressive "shrinkage." Altogether, it became clear that only about 130 titles are available to the customer in the largest bookstores of the USA, and this is for the entire history of publications of translations from Russian. Having begun in a cheerful way, as they say, the American journalist was forced to conclude his review in quite a different tone: "Have I been satisfied? No...few of the most recent Soviet works are for sale... Several years pass from the appearance of an interesting new book in the Soviet Union until its publication in the United States."

L. Grulev's observations, which one could see contained some self-criticism, are now considerably outdated. If, however, at the end of the 1970's in the

USA there were occasional publications of the Soviet writers Simonov, Bondarev, Shukshin, Trifonov, Okudzhava, Rasputin, and Tendryakov, then recently an almost insurmountable wall has been raised around new books from the USSR, and the number of translations amount to very few. The tales of A. Platonov, the stories of I. Grekova, the novels of F. Abramov and F. Iskander, a number of works of literary criticism on L. Tolstoy, A. Blok, and M. Tsvetayeva, and several works of science fiction--this is almost the total list of them. A greater preference is given to emigre works which even critic Hilton Kramer, who holds especially right-wing positions, said were "not very deeply rooted in the Russian language and Russian spiritual culture and only confirm the stereotyped descriptions of Soviet life already established in the West."

The entry of the United States under President Reagan into a still more bellicose phase of its foreign policy has resulted in, among other things, heightened isolationist cultural-ideological attitudes. More precisely, it is a matter of intensification of the tendencies toward some kind of "cultural supremacy" and trying to look at the spiritual life of the rest of the world from up on the stilts of supposed superiority. This even applies to America's interrelations with some of its closest allies. In the 1980's in the USA, the number of translations of French literature was sharply reduced, and the number of translations of books from the FRG, even though it increased somewhat, on the whole does not add up to one-tenth of the number of American works published in West Germany. What was once written off on account of American "naivete" and other children's maladies of a young nation now causes more concern even in the West. "Such obvious ignorance of this superpower with regard to the rest of the world is becoming simply threatening... For the USA, the question of a thorough knowledge of the culture and nature of life of other countries...is becoming a question of paramount importance and a prerequisite for survival. Otherwise it will have to confront again and again misunderstanding and hostility and endure again--as already happened in Vietnam--crushing defeats," declared the well-known West German prose writer Gunter Grass about a year ago.

Not long ago in the years of detente in the USA, there were sensible-thinking people who understood that the study of the spiritual climate of a partner country is a necessary prerequisite for successful development of bilateral ties. As F. Starr, an active advocate of cultural exchange between our countries, asserted: "The American perception of the Soviet Union lacks concreteness and logic, which are absolutely necessary for establishing harmonious interrelations." But if "the pseudo-image of the Soviet Union is fraught with menace for the United States" (this was the title of an article published in the pages of the influential foreign policy journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS), then why does contemporary Soviet literature feel so uncomfortable in the subject plans of leading American publishing houses? After all, precisely with the help of creative writings, is it possible to overcome that extremely hardened and sometimes caricatured representation of other peoples that occurs in bourgeois countries under the influence of the industry of mass information and propaganda.

Let us be frank: Not all of the genre varieties of our literary prose and dramaturgy (and also films made which are based on them) can attract the attention of a foreign audience. On the other hand, in the rare instances in which the democratic literary community of the USA nevertheless got the opportunity to become familiar with the talented works of Soviet literature, they caused the most interested reaction in it.

"The multinational Soviet prose, in the contemporary stage of its development, is one of the richest in the world in complexity and tension of (its) social-philosophical and spiritual-moral searches. In any case, it successfully competes in seriousness of attitude toward the world and life with both the North American and the Latin American novel, with West German and English-language prose in Europe, and with the literatures of socialist countries," noted F. Kuznetsov in 1982, in an article concluding a journalistic discussion on the prose of the 1970's. As far as the American critics themselves are concerned, even those whom it is hard to suspect of sympathizing with our country admit that the books coming out of the Soviet Union are more interesting and notable for great warmth and humaneness than a considerable part of American literature. Publicist H. Salisbury, former cochairman of the Soviet-American meeting in Kiev in 1982, rated the state of contemporary Soviet poetry very highly. "How I envy Russia for having such poets...," he wrote in his memoir "Journey in Our Time" (1983) and continued: "The Russian poets can tell us more about the present state of their country and its future than all of our strategists and analysts from security councils and research institutes."

The analyst-sovietologists that Salisbury refers to in fact deserve not only skeptical irony but also a sharper attitude toward them. It has often been pointed out in our press that the interpretation of the Soviet literary situation by these "analysts" most often has nothing to do with science, but is blunt slander completely subordinate to the goals of antisovietism. But in conducting a polemic on the general ideological level, one should not forget another vulnerable side of our opponents: their usually very poor professional training and the numerous mistakes and errors which by no means add luster to their academic and other regalia.

In the spring of last year, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA (in an article by V. Osipov, director, Fiction Literature Publishing House) argued with the American journalist S. Shneman [as given; probably Schmemann], who had claimed in particular that in the USSR "the classics are reprinted, but in such small editions that they do not reach the customer." The categoricalness of this judgment causes doubt if only because it is "supported" by Shneman's quite obvious ignorance in connection with the specific literary point about which he undertook to write in his reporting. D. Granin's novel, "Picture" was called "Portrait" here; it turns out that the journal NOVYY MIR had the honor of "discovering" "The Master and Margarita" by M. Bulgakov, and the creation of some kind of "Book Club" was attributed to another journal 'NOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA' (this is how it was given in the text!) in the manner of the strictly commercial enterprises so prevalent in the USA.

A biased misrepresentation of our country's intellectual life and publishing practice was also contained in the article "The Right To Read" featured in 1982 in the pages of the journal PARTISAN REVIEW, which has practically converted to neoconservative positions. Obvious exaggerations of well-known facts were encountered here at every turn. The number of copies printed of the collections of O. Mandel'shtam's poetry was underestimated; nonexistent "restrictions" concerning the composition of the one-volume edition of Kafka were fabricated, and the absence of the tradition of "pure philosophizing" in Russian history was claimed on the strange grounds that: "It was not given to Hegel to be born in Russia." One would think that these are all "petty" details, but added together they created a picture for an uninformed Western reader that is as depressing as it is far from reality.

Usually when comparing the extent of two countries' acquaintance with each other's literature, the number and circulation of published books are compared. But the level of information in fact also depends very much on the nature of the literary-critical interpretation. Overcoming the United States reading public's distorted idea of contemporary Soviet literature that has been built up in publishing circles is, without any doubt, one of the indispensable conditions for its successful headway in the American book market. The current criticism from across the ocean most often either ignores its merit or works with a biased set of ready "opinions." But sometimes it is simply not capable of understanding the creative work of original artists. That is what happened, for example, with the review of Joyce Carol Oates, who is sincerely sympathetic to Russian literature, concerning the collected stories of Platonov in which the well-known writer saw nothing more than "self-contained ethnography."

Meanwhile, as I. Il'f and Ye. Petrov also observed when they visited America, the "average American" will not take a step without an advertisement; that is, every "consumer," generally speaking, needs to be educated in the article that he is being urged to possess. In this case, the fact is that without the support of literary-artistic criticism and without suitable "accompaniment" that would with certainty take into account the different aspects of the perception in the USA of the works of Soviet literature, the fact itself of their publication is sometimes not of great importance. Unfortunately, the works of Soviet critics and literary specialists so far receive little noticeable distribution.

Of course, the ideological obstacles and the hegemonic claim--presently flourishing in full bloom in the USA--of some kind of "primacy" in relation to all of the culture of the rest of the world create serious obstacles for the availability of Soviet literature for a wide American audience. But in trying to weaken the influence of the unfavorable factors, it is not enough to have a sharp polemic, no matter how reasoned it may be. After all, the ordinary reader in the United States--even one contaminated with prejudices--in principle has little in common with the "sovietologist fraternity." Incidentally, one of its representatives U. (Laker), a leading associate of Georgetown University in Washington, recently gave his survey article the title "What We /Know/ About the Soviet Union," putting together almost all the myths and fantasies circulating in the USA about the past and present

Soviet society. The American sovietologists are not all-powerful even in their own country, and their monopoly is not absolute. Many of the things that America /does not know/ about the Soviet Union are contained in the works of our best prose writers, playwrights, and poets. That is why, bearing in mind culture's noble unifying mission, it is necessary to emphasize the necessity of further persistent practical efforts of knowledgeable and energetic people who believe that Soviet literature, which has inherited the best traditions of Tolstoy and Chekhov, Gor'kiy and Sholokhov, has something to share with our contemporaries in other countries.

12478
CSO: 1800/336

INTERNATIONAL

U.S. ZIONISTS SAID TO ATTACK SOVIETS IN U.S., BLACKS, 'JEWISH POOR'

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 3 Apr 84 pp 1-5

[Article by A. Aleksandrov: "Reared by the CIA"]

[Text] "Anti-communism is the last refuge of rascals. It has gathered under its banners a wonderful collection of thieves, burglars, slanderers, informers, misanthropes and idiots." This characteristic of anti-communism which has been given by columnist of the newspaper INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE John Crosby and which is striking for a bourgeois journalist because of its frankness, best of all characterises also the activity and members of the Zionist movement in the United States and of the numerous Zionist terroristic organisations which have been waging a malicious anti-Soviet, anti-communist campaign for many years.

The decision to switch from "quiet subversion" to open provocations against the USSR and other socialist countries was passed by the executive committee of the World Zionist Organisation (WZO) long ago, in 1963. Its implementation was assigned to the Jewish Agency for Israel (JA). All the local WZO-JA branches were instructed to renounce the "moderate behaviour" tactic vis-a-vis the USSR and to launch an "offensive campaign." Already in 1964 the Zionists were made duty-bound to "put continuous pressure on the Soviet authorities."

Approximately at that time the American Conference of the Status of Soviet Jews was "temporarily" formed in the United States, and it still exists. It became the main coordinator of the Zionist anti-Soviet activities in the United States. It comprised 29 biggest Zionist organisations, both long-established ones which had a long anti-Soviet "service record" (Joint, B'nai B'rith and Zionist Organisation of America) and the "young" ones which had surfaced on the turbid wave of the cold war anti-communism (Antidefamation League of B'nai B'rith, Hadassah, and others). The associations of "storm-troopers in blue shirts"--the Zionist terroristic organisations Jewish Defense League, Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry and others, closely linked with the American and Israeli secret services, were set up several years later. It is this rabble that was assigned the dirty job which even the American CIA, well known for its bloody deeds, was unwilling to take up.

A direct order to launch anti-Soviet terroristic activities came in no uncertain terms from Tel Aviv at the beginning of 1970 when the then prime minister

of Israel Golda Meir declared a "total attack" against the Soviet Union. A year later Menachem Begin, who was the leader of the most reactionary Herut Party and of the Likud bloc at that time, speaking at the Knesset (Israeli parliament), called upon the Zionists "to besiege the Soviet Embassies all over the world." "The agents of international Zionism, first of all the Jewish Defense League immediately responded to the call by terrorist Number One--on October 20, 1971 bandit Issak Jarosavich, member of the Jewish Defense League, opened aimed fire at a flat of a Soviet diplomat in the dwelling house of the Soviet Representation at the United Nations. There were children, the oldest of whom was only seven, in the flat at that time. Luckily, they were not hurt.

The shots fired on October 20 marked the beginning of organised Zionist terror against the Soviet people in the United States. The riots at the Black ghettos of the USA in 1968, during which some "profitable houses" and shops, belonging to Zionist businessmen, were burnt down, served as an official pretext for the establishment of the Jewish Defense League. These Zionists ruthlessly robbed American citizens of different origin, among them the Jewish poor. It was allegedly for "defending Jews (hence, the name of the organisation-Jewish Defense League--A.A.) against Black anti-semitism" that thugs in blue shirts with the David stars on the sleeves appeared in New York and some other US cities. The gangs of inveterate criminals and bandits were headed by "orthodox Rabbi" Meir Kahane, former agent on the payroll and "consultant" of the notorious Committee on the Un-American Activities, former active participant in Begin's terroristic organisation Betar and admirer of ideological father of Zionist terrorism Jabotinsky. Having put on a black beret instead of a skull-cap, the inveterate anti-communist and stool-pigeon, who had given away progressives, became an "upholder of freedom and democracy for Jews." But the "holy anger" of the Zionists was directed not only against the Blacks, but also against the Jewish poor who came out against the Zionist landlords that were robbing them.

Did the American authorities know about the activities of the JDL? They did and even assisted the League. According to an American source, the JDL got official permit to set up five military training camps for Zionist thugs at Woodbourne, New York, and four other places. Through Mossad and the CIA Israel supplied the JDL with a great amount of submachine-guns, rifles and grenades. The American Zionist tycoons and heads of family clans began to provide the hired killers with money.

Meanwhile JDL thugs continued their brigandage. According to the American communist DAILY WORLD, between December 1969 and January 1972 the JDL had been responsible for one murder, a shoot-up of a flat occupied by Soviet diplomats and 13 office explosions, including the offices of Intourist, Aeroflot and progressive American organisations. The League has committed 34 armed assaults, one attempt to hijack an aircraft, 11 acts of vandalism in official buildings and 10 attacks on public meetings.

In 1975 a terrorist organisation known as "Jewish Armed Resistance" was set up in the United States to assist the JDL. On the night of January 18-19, 1975, a group of members of the JAR and JDL shot up the building housing the UN

permanent missions of the USSR, the Ukraine and Byelorussia in New York. On February 27, 1976, JAR thugs shot up a building where members of the Soviet mission at the UN lived. Similar incidents took place on March 4 and April 2. The police knew who committed those terrorist acts (just as they did who had committed the other acts) but none of the bandits was put behind the bars. Moreover, the American authorities did everything to make life easier for the bandits.

The charges of "support for international terrorism," which high-ranking members of the US administration brought against the Soviet Union were taken by Zionist terrorists as a signal for action. The WASHINGTON POST, a newspaper with a circulation of hundreds of thousands, published the call of the JDL's leaders to spill Russian blood on the streets of New York.

Early in February 1981, that is two weeks after Ronald Reagan was sworn in as President, Zionist bandits from the JDL, the JAR, Jewish Direct Action and other organisations, led by terrorist rabbi Meir Kahane, launched a campaign of psychological and physical terror against Soviet representatives at the UN and other Soviet missions and their wives and children. Here are some facts.

On September 3, 1981, a powerful bomb was discovered in a Soviet diplomat's car in New York. It turned out later that the bomb had been planted by JDL functionaries.

On November 14 of the same year JDL sharpshooters fired 12 shots at the residence of the Soviet permanent mission at the UN at Glen Cove, New York.

On February 17, 1983, a bomb went off near the Aeroflot office in Washington. The JDL claimed responsibility for the blast.

On September 4, 1983, a crowd of hoodlums staged a break-in and ravaged the residence of the Soviet permanent representative at the UN at Glen Cove, New York.

On December 11, 1983, an incendiary device was thrown into the territory of the Soviet mission at the UN at Glen Cove, New York.

During the first half of 1983 alone as many as 360 provocations and acts of terrorism, that is two acts a day, were committed against Soviet citizens in the United States.

The explosions that took place in New York on February 23, 1984, showed that the Zionist campaign of anti-Soviet terrorism continues.

How do the authorities whose duty is to ensure the security and inviolability of members of foreign missions react to them? On orders from Washington the American policemen and FBI agents silently watch Zionist hoodlums in the United States not only abusing the honour and dignity of Soviet citizens but also violating the fundamental standards of international law. They do so while the White House keeps talking about the need to respect international law.

(KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA, April 3. In full.)

INTERNATIONAL

PACIFIC ISLAND STATES, MICRONESIA OPPOSE U.S. NUCLEAR DEPLOYMENTS

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 22 Mar 84 p 1

[Article by Mikhail Kapustin: "No to Nuclear Death"]

[Text] "The peoples of Oceania are acting ever more vigorously against the course towards turning the insular Pacific states into 'nuclear colonies,' the course conducted by the United States and other imperialist powers, writes Mikhail Kapustin in SELSKAYA ZHIZN. The governments of Fiji, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands declared that they would not allow U.S. warships with nuclear weapons on board to enter their ports and territorial waters."

"The movement is mounting against militaristic designs of the U.S. administration also in Micronesia, the Pentagon's traditional 'private domain,'" the author points out. "The Republic of Belau declared itself a nuclear-free zone, despite pressure from Washington which plans to establish a large nuclear submarine base in that former U.S. colony."

The commentator writes that "the population of the islands of Saipan and Tinian is offering stubborn resistance to the American military which intends to modernize Japanese imperial army aerodromes, still existing there, in order to turn them into strongpoints of strategic bombers."

"Treating small countries with imperial arrogance, the U.S. administration uses the 'arm-twisting' tactics vis-a-vis Pacific states, using political and economic pressure. But the peoples of Oceania are fully determined to continue the struggle for turning the Pacific into a nuclear-free zone, against the build-up of American military presence in its basin. They believe that this is the indispensable condition of ensuring peace, stability and socioeconomic progress in the region," the author stresses.

(SELSKAYA ZHIZN, March 20. Summary.)

CSO: 1812/156

INTERNATIONAL

ERNST GENRI DISCUSSES BUSINESS CONNECTIONS OF NATO OFFICIALS

PM3C 804 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 28 March 1984 carries on page 14, under the rubric "International Life," a 3,500-word article by Ernst Genri titled "Who Runs NATO Headquarters." Genri traces at some length the careers of retiring NATO Secretary General Luns and his successor Lord Carrington, stressing their involvement with big multi-national concerns. He then turns to General Rogers, speculating on when he may retire and the business openings that may be available to him, drawing parallels with his predecessor General Haig.

The author describes statements made by General Electric President Wilson in 1949, seeing them as laying down the policy of the U.S. "financial oligarchy," and concludes: "The facts give a precise answer to the question posed in this article's title. NATO headquarters is run by two allied, and essentially identical, forces: anti-Soviet militarists who are preparing a surprise strike against the socialist countries, and smart operators dealing with the super-profitable trade in mass destruction weapons. NATO, just like the Pentagon, is completely in the hands of these forces.

"This is why the Soviet policy aimed at curbing the arms race encounters such furious opposition from imperialists in the West. This is also why the very same circles are now preparing merciless repressions against the peoples in capitalist countries.

"There can be no argument that the imperialists have vast forces and facilities. They are still being followed by many deceived people. But the people's masses standing on the side of lasting peace are nevertheless stronger than the reactionary generals and the traders in death.

"It is up to them now."

CSO: 1807/180

INTERNATIONAL

HONG KONG TROUBLED BY EVILS OF CAPITALISM, WORRY OVER FUTURE

PM301405 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 March 1984 First Edition carries on page 4 a 1,500-word "Travel Notes" article by own special correspondent L. Kuznetsov entitled "People, Advertising and Money" and date-lined Hong Kong. After describing his arrival in Hong Kong the author describes its history as follows:

"The island of Hong Kong and part of the Kowloon Peninsula were seized by Britain in the middle of the last century. They formed a native colony to which the 'New Territories,' leased from China in 1898 for 99 years, were added. The total area of Hong Kong, including the more than 200 small islands, amounts to 1,045 square kilometers. Around 6 million people, 98 percent of whom are Chinese, live there."

The author then describes the city center and his impression of the present-day Hong Kong "money-making machine": "Foreign financiers and entrepreneurs have 'favored' Hong Kong with their attention over many years. Not, of course, because of its beautiful surroundings, beaches, or mild climate. But above all because of its geographical position, its nearness to sources of raw materials and present and potential markets, and its convenient location on busy trade routes. Political and ideological considerations have also played no small role. The West, for example, has counted on creating a kind of showcase of capitalist society which would help the defenders of imperialism to exert influence on the developing world. And, of course, the West was also attracted by Hong Kong's relatively skilled, cheap, and, most importantly, submissive workforce. Class submissiveness is guaranteed here by law. Its colony status completely deprives the working people of rights."

Kuznetsov then goes on to describe the "slums behind the skyscrapers" and the conditions of the poor, contrasting this state of affairs with the pickings made by foreign firms and commenting that "the bulk of profits made in Hong Kong goes into the hands of foreign monopolies. He also talks about the "destructive influence" of imported capitalist values on the traditional culture, and continues:

"Every Hong Kong citizen is also worried today by the question of how the lease of the 'New Territories,' which runs out in 1997, will be resolved and in general by the question of what sort of future awaits the colony as a whole. According to Western press reports, a number of rounds of Sino-British talks on the territory's future have taken place."

Continuing this theme, Kuznetsov concludes by saying: "Uncertainty about the future, doubts, and an atmosphere of anxiety are surely the most characteristic feature of present-day Hong Kong. And this cannot be hidden by advertisements, skyscrapers, or the smiling faces of businessmen who are trying to reach the top."

CSO: 1807/181

INTERNATIONAL

NEW BOOK EXPOSING WESTERN PROPAGANDA EFFORTS REVIEWED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Mar 84 p 3

[Review by I. Il'nitskiy of book "Slovo v nastuplenii" [Taking the Offensive with Words] by Vladimir Stadnichenko, Politizdat Ukrainskaya, Kiev, 1983, under the rubric Our Review of Social and Political Literature: "On the Barricades of Ideas"]

[Text] Every day the Voice of America, one of the leading radio mouthpieces of the U.S.A.'s Government propaganda, disgorges fountains of falsehood and disinformation into the airwaves. It broadcasts in 40 languages for a total of more than 950 hours a week. About 40 percent of its broadcasts are directed at the socialist countries. Moreover, the Voice of America is not a voice crying in the wilderness. In the asphalt jungles of the Western world many toadstools of the canard species have been bred, such as, for example, Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and Deutsche Welle.

The political and social successes of the Land of the Soviets and of the entire socialist fellowship evoke violent anger among imperialist reactionaries. Therefore, on the barricades of ideas there is no room for neutralism and compromises. Here, the Party teaches us, we need a high level of political vigilance, an active, effective and convincing propaganda effort and a timely rebuff to the subversive activities of a hostile ideology.

In his book "Taking the Offensive with Words" the well-known Ukrainian political writer Vladimir Stadnichenko adduces many persuasive facts to show how imperialist circles use the press, the cinema, television, correspondence by mail and the growing exchange of tourists to achieve their dastardly goals and every possible kind of ideological subversion.

"Imperialism has created a powerful and extensive propaganda industry directed against the socialist world," the author emphasizes. "Anti-Sovietism is put into practice through the efforts of a whole army of well-disciplined devotees of the capitalist class--'Marxologists,' 'Kremlinologists' and 'Sovietologists'--organized into so-called 'Russian centers.' The destructive work of these propaganda centers is concealed behind the camouflaged masks of various research institutions."

During one of his trips abroad the author was with a group of Soviet journalists at the notorious Columbia University Russian Institute in New York and had the opportunity to see for himself how persistently and purposefully the American propaganda machine inculcates an anticommunist, anti-Soviet spirit in the consciousness of young people.

"At our meeting with undergraduate and graduate students at the Institute," relates Stadnichenko, "the director of the Russian Institute, Shulman, who at one time was a member of the Carter administration, suggested discussing the problem of 'mutual understanding without prejudice.' The conversation proceeded rather actively. And guess what? In a minute we were convinced: The information about the Soviet Union on which the people we were talking with were operating was strongly distorted by official American propaganda and thickly larded with obvious lies." There are many such examples.

In this difficult situation, when in addition to rockets thousands of radio voices of ideological saboteurs are aimed at our country and at the countries of the socialist fellowship, when the bourgeois media of mass information are carrying on long-term, disruptive psychological activities that are carefully planned and coordinated on an international scale, tremendous importance attaches to our periodical press as a sharp weapon in the struggle against hostile ideological sabotage, as a powerful tool in a counterpropaganda offensive against anticomunism. In the USSR there are more than 8,000 newspapers in 55 languages, a.³ their circulation exceeds 175 million. Every day TASS transmits more than 500 newspaper pages of information, which is received in 93 countries. The transmissions of Central Television total 74 hours a day, and Soviet radio broadcasts exceed 1300 hours a day.

In the system of counterpropaganda conducted by the press of our country, a worthy place is occupied by the press of the republics, particularly the periodical publications of the Ukraine. More than 1700 newspapers and 200 journals and magazines are published in the republic. Their circulation has already exceeded 32 million copies. Also in the Ukraine the republic television and radio network is developing dynamically.

With each year, thanks to the purposeful leadership of the Party in the republic, the scope of the propaganda activity is broadened and its topicality is increased. There is a rising intensity and aggressiveness in the propaganda.

The Soviet press, television and radio as an ideological weapon have an inexorable force--the truth. And the task of this weapon was very clearly formulated by V. I. Lenin, who set its principal goal--always to propagandize the proletarian ideology, to protect it from distortions and to develop it further.

The book is profoundly imbued with the spirit of the Party and is written in a lively, vivid style. The actual experience in journalistic counter-propaganda summarized in this book will be a practical aid in the creative work of journalists.

12490

CSO: 1800/328

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

UZBEK, ASIAN, AFRICAN WRITERS--The Uzbek Committee related to relations with Asian and African writers held a meeting in Tashkent. [title as heard] Tokhtan Usmanov, the chairman of the committee, read a report at the meeting. He stressed that the 7th Jubilee Conference of Asian and African Writers in Tashkent last year was mainly dedicated to matters related to the struggle for peace and to the effort made to safeguard peace. The task of maintaining peace is the most important of all at the present time. He said: The Asian and African writers are actively participating with their work in the effort made to realize this task. The new structure of the Uzbek Committee related to relations with Asian and African was established at the meeting. [Text] [GF070952 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Mar 84]

CSO: 1830/404

NATIONAL

WORK ON CPSU NATIONALITY POLICY REVIEWED

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS in Russian No 11, Nov 83 (signed to press 25 Oct 83)
pp 139-140

/Review by S. V. Kuleshov, candidate of historical sciences, of book "Sushchnost Natsionalnoy Politiki KPSS" /"The Essence of the CPSU Nationality Policy"/ by I. I. Groshev, Mysl, Moscow, 1982, 302 pages/

/Text/ Preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR and the celebration of this important date last year served as an impetus for further development of matters connected with the history of the formation and establishment of a new socialist type of nationality relations in our country.

The book being reviewed stands out in a number of recent publications for its historical-party orientation. Of course in all works dealing with the problems of nationality relations, the thought occurs that achievements in this area would have been impossible without the guidance of the Communist Party. However, in I. I. Groshev's book the treatment of the subject of party policy in the sphere of nationality relations is based on thorough research. The author tries to single out and classify precisely those traits and characteristics of the essence of this policy which are reflected in the various components of the subject. In other words, the subject is to reveal the main elements of that "mechanism of social transformation" which we have in mind when speaking about the historical experience of the CPSU regarding the solution of the nationality questions and guidance in the development of nationality relations.

Chronological order is maintained throughout the book, which makes it possible to examine the party's nationality policy in the light of an analysis of its activities in various historical phases. The result is a synthesis of leading trends of the nationality relations theory and policy of the Communist Party in this sphere.

It is quite natural that a discussion of the essence of the nationality policy of the CPSU presupposes the study of the Bolshevik Nationality Program as the starting point. It is emphasized in the book that an absolute scientific approach, which is based on the materialistic idea of historical process and the comprehension of the role and significance of the socioeconomic factor in determining the ways to solve nationality problems, is the basis of its development. "Without a profound understanding of the laws governing the origin and

development of nations and national movements and the causes and character of national antagonisms and conflicts, it is impossible to correctly determine the policy of the working class and its party concerning the nationality question." (p 3)

Defining this thesis specifically and examining the Leninist definition of the concept of nation and his position about two tendencies in the nationality question under capitalism and the relationship of the working class to the nationality movement and so forth, the author seems to reconstruct in logical sequence V. I. Lenin's train of thought during the development of the party program concerning the nationality problem. The book stresses that the leader of the Bolshevik party considered the international unity of workers in the fight against autocracy and the bourgeoisie as the only possible alternative to nationality dissension, which is spread and cultivated by exploiters. The author notes that credit belongs precisely to Lenin in furthering the development of the Marxist ideas of proletarian internationalism, which formed the theoretical basis of the party program and policy concerning the nationality question. All this, undoubtedly, is very important to understand the essence of the problem being studied.

The author dwells on the basic points of the Bolshevik nationality program and traces their development in the phases of the bourgeois-democratic and socialist revolutions, starting from the decisions of the Second Congress RSDRP /Russian Social Democratic Worker's Party/. And he continually refers to Lenin's works and points made in his works.

Reading the book we are reminded of the timeliness of continuing research in areas ranging from the generalization of the basic points of the Leninist nationality program to the comprehensive analysis of the history of its development and its further elaboration, to the definition of the total factors which form the basis of the process, the identification of its dynamics and the demonstration of the ideological struggle in the given area, and so forth. Here, in our opinion, further efforts of Soviet social scientists are necessary. These efforts should be conducted within the framework of searching for and introducing new materials into scholarly endeavors, and of promoting a more detailed source study and historiographic analysis of the available materials.

Speaking about the practical implementation of the Marxist-Leninist idea of international unity of workers, I. I. Groshev has in mind the basic elements of the party policy concerning the nationality question in the phase assaulting the autocracy. Among the questions studied, considerable space is devoted to Bolshevik struggle against various kinds of nationalistic groups that were substantially hampering the efforts to unify the peoples of Russia.

Examining the historical significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution in regard to the social and national liberation of the peoples' of Russia, the author focuses attention on the consistent realization of the Leninist nationality policy as one of the important factors in the victory and consolidation of the revolutionary process. Thereby, the organic interrelationship of class and nationality factors in the revolution is shown: Without the implementation of fundamental social transformation, it would have been impossible to begin to

solve the nationality problem; and in turn, the proper nationality policy--the equality and friendship of people--insured the support for the Soviet power by nationalities who were previously oppressed.

All the subsequent material in the book presents an analysis, carried out within the broad historical limits of the basic aspects of the party's nationality policy, which gives a graphic idea of its internationalistic essence. Precisely the comprehensive substantiation of this point makes up the ideological core of the author's conception.

So the struggle of the communists to abolish the colonial system and establish legal equality of the peoples, their method of approach in insuring comprehensive democracy in the national-state organization and so forth represents the manifestation of the policy of internationalism. The author demonstrates through facts that everything achieved in that area is the result of the purposeful activity of the Leninist party, which had to take each step forward in overcoming the routine of the past and in the struggle with hostile forces, to find ways to solve the problems not encountered before in historical experience.

The book focuses especially on the Communist Party's agitation and propaganda work on indoctrinating the people with the spirit of internationalism. Particularly detailed is the activity of party and soviet organs at a local level, to attract the masses in the backward regions into an active political and cultural life.

Discussing the leadership of the party of the national-state development, I. I. Groshev brings the reader to the conclusion that the unifying forces, which came to a logical conclusion with the creation of the Soviet multinational state, were the results of the Leninist policy of international unity of the peoples. As is emphasized in a decree of the CPSU Central Committee, "The 80th Anniversary of the Second Congress of the RSDRP," the creation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was the "triumph of the ideas of proletarian internationalism.*

The presentation of the following material is also subordinate to the identification of the international essence of the nationality policy of the party. In this perspective, the substance of such questions as the further development of the union-type socialist state, the abolition of actual inequality of its peoples, the internationalization of the processes of their cultural life, and so forth is examined. Summing up his own discourse, the author states, "international unity, fraternal friendship and comprehensive collaboration of all nations and nationalities of the USSR is a great achievement of the socialist social system and the most valuable result of the creative realization of the Leninist nationality policy of the Communist Party." He further says that "the CPSU piously protects the friendship of the peoples of the USSR, tirelessly strengthens it, and indoctrinates the Soviet people in the spirit of the organic unity of internationalism and patriotism, of profound respect for national feelings and traditions, in the spirit of love for one's own homeland and devotion to the community of the socialist countries, and proletarian solidarity with workers of the whole world...." (p 262)

*"O 80-letii Btopovo Syezda RSDRP" /The 80th Anniversary of the 2nd Congress of the RSDRP/ Decree of the CPSU Central Committee, 31 Mar 83, Moscow, p 5.

As emphasized in party documents, the nationality issue in our country in the form left to us by the exploiting system, has been successfully resolved. Nevertheless, the sphere of nationality relations, which is defined by life within the limits of the unified state of a number of nations and nationalities, attracts the fixed attention of the party. The realization of a scientifically-substantiated policy based on principle in the area stated, continues to be an important direction of the activity of CPSU and in the phase of developed socialism also.

This question is also dealt with in the monograph. The author shows that the CPSU valuably guards allegiance to Leninist principles in its approach to managing the refinement of nationality relations. I. I. Groshev points out the factors determining the international character of the party's nationality policy in the present phase and examines the forms and main directions of the activity of the party organization to carry out the tasks of patriotic and international indoctrination of the Soviet citizens.

A certain part of the work is devoted to criticism of the bourgeois lies about the nationality policy of the CPSU. The bankruptcy efforts of our ideological enemies to discredit the international unity of Soviet society is shown. Unfortunately, the matter is stated very briefly by the author. The monograph does not contain a well-developed critical analysis of the latest anticomunist doctrines.

It would have been expedient to disclose on a considerably broader scale the international significance of the essence of the nationality policy of the CPSU, stopping on the problems in general and in particular on the historical experience of our party on the given question. It seems that the time has come to produce works that give the whole picture of the implementation of the nationality policy of the communist parties of the countries of the socialist community.

In conclusion, let us say that the author has created a work on party history that is useful. Its publication makes it possible to form an opinion about researchers' increasing interest in interpreting the theoretical question of the history of the party.

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NATIONAL

NATIONALITIES SOVIET CHAIRMAN VIEWS ELECTORAL SYSTEM

Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 29 Feb 84 pp 1-7

[Article by V. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR: "The Soviet Electoral System"]

[Text] Elections to Soviets are a vivid manifestation of the democratism of the Soviet state system, the exercise of the constitutionally guaranteed right of citizens to take part in the management and administration of state and public affairs.

The political system of mature socialism has become an instrument of genuine democracy and serves one purpose: to fully and comprehensively represent the interests of the working people, to ensure the requisite conditions for practical participation by every citizen in the solution of questions of political, economic and socio-cultural importance.

The current election campaign is taking place in conditions of the further development of socialist democracy, of the consolidation of the alliance of Communists and non-Party people, of the broad drawing of citizens into running state and public affairs, of the enhancement of Soviet citizens' labour and political activity. A fresh impulse to their constructive activity was provided by the resolutions of the December 1983 Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee and the Ninth Session of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, which form a clear-cut programme for attaining new stages in the country's economic and social development.

The election campaign is being run in accordance with the Law on Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. The Law contains norms for each and every matter connected with elections to the country's highest state body. Its basis is made up of the provisions of the Constitution which define the principles of our electoral system. Based on universal, equal, and direct suffrage by secret ballot, it legislatively ensures freedom of electors' exercise of the franchise and is truly democratic.

In the society of developed socialism, which by its very democratic nature needs the drawing of broad sections of the people into the exercise of power and administration, elections are truly universal. The Law on Elections prohibits restrictions direct or indirect on the franchise of citizens on account

of their origin, social and property status, race or nationality, sex, education, language, attitude to religion, and also their residential and occupational qualifications.

A worthy tradition of our elections is the participation of practically all electors--more than 99 percent of them--in the poll. From election to election, the proportion is increasing. In 1979, it came to 99.99 percent.

Precisely this means the putting into practice of the principle of universal suffrage, a proof of the high degree of Soviet citizens' political activity, their civic responsibility for forming bodies of state authority.

The provisions of the Law aim at enabling all electors to take part in the voting; polling takes place according to local time; to ensure the maximum possible participation of electors in the voting, polling stations are established at health-building centres and holiday homes, in hospitals, at railway stations and airports and at ships at sea on election day. If an elector changes the place of his residence, he may get a voting right certificate. Not later than ten days prior to the elections, election commissions inform electors of the time and place of polling. Elections in this country are held on non-working days.

Strict observance of the provisions of the Law on Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is of decisive importance for citizens' exercise of the franchise. The Law strictly defines the deadlines for all electoral events and the procedure for forming constituencies and polling stations; lays down the rules for compiling electoral registers and for exhibiting them for public inspection; guarantees the right of citizens to file complaints of any irregularity detected in a register; stipulates the obligation of printing ballot-papers in the languages of the population of the constituency; sets the rules for equipping polling stations; and vests representatives of the public with the right to be present during the counting of the votes and establishing the returns of the elections.

Elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, just as to all other Soviets of People's Deputies, are held on the basis of equality of all citizens in exercising the franchise. Each citizen has one vote. Men and women, servicemen, citizens of the different republics belonging to different races and nationalities exercise the franchise on an equal footing. The Law precludes the possibility of establishing in elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR any privileges or restrictions in the franchise for individual citizens or groups of citizens.

Elections in this country are based on direct suffrage by secret ballot, and this means that each elector, by voting personally, directly expresses his attitude to a nominee. Control over electors' exercise of the franchise is not permitted. The independence of electors in deciding whom they entrust to represent their interests in the highest body of state authority is guaranteed.

After being elected, the Deputy maintains close contact with the electorate, implements the electors' mandate and reports to them, and to the collectives

and public organisations which nominated him. The deputies' responsibility to the electorate finds its supreme expression in the right of electors to recall their Deputy, should he fail to justify their confidence.

In keeping with the Constitution, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR consists of two equal chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The bicameral structure of the highest body of state authority is due to the fact that the USSR is an integral, federal, multinational state formed as a result of the free self-determination of nations and the voluntary association of equal Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Soviet electoral system ensures harmonious combination of the interests of all classes and social strata, nations and nationalities of the USSR. The composition of the Soviet of the Union is based on the principle of equal, proportionate representation of the country's entire population. In the current elections to the Soviet of the Union, constituencies have been formed on the basis of one deputy per 360,000 of population. In the Soviet of Nationalities, all the national territorial entities are represented on the basis of equality. For this purpose, in each of the Union Republics, irrespective of its size and strength of population, 32 constituencies are formed; in each of the Autonomous Republics, 11 constituencies; in each of the Autonomous Regions, five constituencies; and in each of the Autonomous Areas, one constituency.

The Constitution stipulates that the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities shall have equal number of deputies. Therefore, 750 constituencies have been formed for election to each of the chambers. Consequently, 1,500 deputies are to be elected to the USSR Supreme Soviet of the eleventh convocation, as before.

The fact that deputies in the USSR are not professional Parliamentarians is of great importance for the Soviets' and deputies' permanent contacts with the population.

Deputies of all Soviets, including the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, all through the term for which they are elected, continue working at factories, mills, collective farms or state farms, institutions or organisations, whatever the case may be, that is, where they worked prior to being elected to the Soviet.

The above is conclusively confirmed by data on the composition of deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR of the current, 10th convocation. Of the 1,500 deputies, 522 (34.8 percent) are workers; 244 (16.3 percent) are collective farmers; 66 (4.4 percent) are managers at enterprises and specialists employed in various sectors of the national economy; 209 (13.9 percent) are officials of state or government bodies; 249 (16.6 percent) are officials of party bodies; 19 (1.3 percent) are trade union or YCL representatives; 136 (9 percent) are scientists, workers in culture, men of letters, art workers, educationists, public health workers and pressmen; and 55 (3.7 percent) are servicemen.

Among the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, women constitute 32.5 percent; members and candidate members of the CPSU, 71.7 percent; and non-Party people, 28.3 percent. Fifty point three percent of all deputies are people with a higher education; and 42.1 percent, with secondary or incomplete higher education. Thirty-six percent of the deputies are people under 40; and 17.2 percent, older than 60. The composition of the Supreme Soviet also reflects the multinational character of our state--people belonging to 61 nationalities have been elected as its deputies.

The basic form of activity by the deputies of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR is participation in sessions of the highest body of authority and, between its sessions, in the work of the chambers' standing committees. It is here that the deputy's thinking in terms of state interests is moulded and develops; it is here that he gains experience of fulfilling tasks on a nationwide scale.

A deputy has a say on all matters under consideration at sessions. He has the right to initiate legislation, that is, the right to submit draft laws for consideration by the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the right to address inquiries to the government of the USSR, to any officials.

The Constitution of the USSR demands that deputies should be attentive to the needs and requirements of their constituents, and not be indifferent to their requests and wishes. The deputy cannot be a passive on-looker. He is called upon to be active in tackling problems. In their activities, deputies encounter problems of great social importance and have to deal with purely personal needs of their constituents.

It goes without saying that the working people participate in the work of Soviets not only through the deputies whom they have elected. Among the everyday assistants to Soviets there are millions upon millions of workers, collective farmers and intellectuals who take part in the activities of various committees and make their suggestions in decision-making and in checking the fulfillment of adopted resolutions.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR ensures the continuity of the exercise of state authority at its highest level between the USSR Supreme Soviet sessions. The Presidium focuses on improving the people's living standards, strengthening legality, upholding citizens' rights, refining management of the national economy and further developing socialist democracy. It decides major questions in the life of the Soviet State, actively tackles problems of foreign policy, exercising the powers vested in it by the Constitution of the USSR.

I would like to emphasize that all the expenses involved in holding elections to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are met by the State. Nominees and electors do not have to bear any expense. This is of great importance for ensuring truly democratic and free elections.

The Soviet electoral system creates favourable conditions for participation by the mass of the working people in organising elections. The law stipulates

that citizens of the USSR take part in the preparation and holding of elections through public organisations, work collectives, servicemen's meetings in military units, and electors' pre-election meetings. Bodies made up of workers themselves--the election commissions--carry out preparations for and organise the holding of elections.

The provision of the Law concerning nominees sees its materialization during the election campaign. For the period of meetings with their constituents nominees are released from their regular employment or duties, with retention of their average earnings; in addition they enjoy free fares. Candidates for election to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR are guaranteed inviolability of person. Under the Law, all nominees have equal rights to attend and address pre-election conferences and meetings and to express their views in the press, over the radio and on television.

(PARTIINAYA ZHIZN, No 3, 1984. Abridged)

CSO: 1812/169

NATIONAL

GOSBANK APPEALS FOR DONATIONS OF MONEY, JEWELS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Feb 84 p 3

[Article: "Your Voluntary Contributions"]

[Text] Numerous readers, including A. Dmitriyev, a veteran of the Great Patriotic War from the city of Dedovsk, near Moscow, have asked where and into what current account they may contribute funds for the construction of a Victory monument in Moscow. The editors have also received letters requesting general information as to what procedure the USSR State Bank institutions and savings banks use to receive voluntary donations from the populace.

The chairman of the board of Gosstrudsberkass USSR, P. V. Ryndin, has answered these questions for our correspondent, V. Korneyev.

In view of the many requests from workers, savings banks accept voluntary contributions to the Soviet Peace Fund, for realization of the USSR Food Program, and for construction in the capital of a monument to the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, as well as to the Centralized Five-Year-Plan fund. Specially earmarked contributions are also accepted, in accordance with the wishes of the citizens making them. Contributions are accepted by the operational units of the central savings banks and by first- and second-class savings banks in the form of cash and government bonds, or by transferring amounts from depositors' accounts.

In order to make a contribution properly, you must fill out an application, indicating your full name, home address and the amount and purpose for which it is being made. If government bonds are being contributed, the bearer must fill out a form, indicating who is donating the bonds, the name of the debt, the series, the number, the face value of each bond and the total amount. This form may also be drawn up by an employee of the savings bank, but it must be signed by the bond holder.

If the individual making a voluntary contribution is also a depositor, he may authorize the savings bank to transfer the sums of money from his account to the funds specified. This authorization may be written either on a special form or on an ordinary piece of paper and mailed to the savings bank. Of course, it must contain the personal information of the individual making the contributions.

Voluntary contributions to the Soviet peace fund, toward realization of the USSR's Food Plan and to the Centralized Five-Year-Plan fund are also accepted by institutions of the USSR State Bank. In addition to cash, they also accept jewelry and other common items made of precious metals.

Assets that citizens pay into savings banks are immediately transferred through the institutions of USSR Gosbank and credited to the specified accounts according to how they are earmarked. Voluntary contributions toward the construction in Moscow of a monument to the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War are transferred to Mosgorbank account No 700828.

12602
CSO: 1800/275

NATIONAL

REFORMED SCHOOLS SHOULD FOLLOW MAKARENKO, WORKER ACADEMY MODEL

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 3 Feb 84 p 3

[Article by Aleksandr Radov: "A Project for the Future"]

[Text] I will begin with the pivotal idea: for our children to live a full life, to study without aversion, aim higher and higher, become better and better, demanding of themselves more than from society--they must all, the entire "Children's Republic," be placed in a very responsible position. Such as? Entrust them with a gigantic and at the same time absorbing mission and let them be the principal managers. I assure you that substantial benefits will accrue for the children, for us all, for the entire country.

But what can you find to arouse their interests? Plenty... I will spell out the details a bit later. In the meantime...

Discussion About Stimuli

There is one question we adults are always dodging: what do our children go to school for? "What else can they do?" someone will exclaim, implying that with universal compulsory secondary education the children have no choice--like it or not, but study! It should be absolutely clear, though, that there are different ways of going about it.

Teachers assure that only one schoolchild in four studies with interest. The rest do so because of threat of punishment. Psychologists are alarmed too: our children are developing lopsidedly and too slowly, stifling their natural talents with criminal negligence. The mentally gifted suffer the most--their development starts to skid by the time they are 12. Why? Weak stimuli, the psychologists explain.

I often hear: the trouble is that the schoolchildren of today fear nothing. In the past the children knew they could be kicked out of school, denied advancement into the next class, get a repeat exam in the autumn or a severe dressing down from their parents. Today's children are not threatened by anything of the kind.

I do not see why this is bad. Nothing useful can be built on fear, certainly not the school of the third millennium. Though I do admit: in order for the

children to acquire a sense of responsibility they must be certain--you get what you have earned.

I will digress: not so long ago I heard a veteran school director in Zagorsk, Moscow region, express the following opinion--[performance] grades do not so much stimulate as they traumatize the child's psyche. What, no grading? Then I remembered an experiment by Professor Sh. A. Amonashvili: in the first three grades he gives no marks to the children. Instead, only once a year, he draws up a detailed evaluation report on each. The result? He saw the children acquire a taste for learning that lasted till graduation. Does not this experiment merit consideration for the school reform program?

Also in Zagorsk, party gorkom instructor S. A. Persianov complained: children are being taught in an uninteresting fashion. Everything the children are told is chewed for them, even put in their mouths. The only thing left for them to do is swallow. Naturally, they're bored. Moreover, such knowledge does not stay long in the mind because it does not touch them to the quick. What we should do is rely on the children's cognitive urge, develop their inquisitiveness by putting them in problem situations more often, trigger discussion, use active teaching methods. And grant them as great a degree of independence as possible--let them look for answers to their own questions.

A sensible proposal. I would only add to it: use all available means to draw the children into self-education because they, like no generation before them, will have to study all their lives.

Still, the stimulus to study must be provided by life itself, and not an imaginary life, but the real one, not tomorrow's--today's. Otherwise it will all boil down, like a number of times in the past, to a mechanical accumulation of learning. The end result? A graveyard of knowledge. Or, at best, Plyushkin's closet: everything piled in a heap, just try finding what you need....

Some will say: as soon as they start doing productive work they'll feel a practical need for learning. True enough. What I'm afraid of is a pragmatical, selfish approach to the matter by the sponsor enterprises.

Take a good look at the schools or technical and vocational training schools (UPKs) where the children are engaged in real productive toil. You will see: the work is of the most primitive, unqualified kind, it does not in any way stimulate their cognitive powers. Do we have any guarantee that this will not be the case in the post-reform period? Because the sponsoring enterprises will always be faced with this grand temptation--give the children the work assignments that no adult will volunteer for. Such toil will only destimulate, instilling this thought: "I can do without any schooling, I can get by with what I get from the movies and TV with no effort on my part."

No, work must be in the vanguard of a child's development, not bring up the rear; it must surpass his powers, at least in the early stages, force him to strive and strain, to jump over his own head in the acquisition of craftsmanship and know-how. To that end we must free the children of routine, monotonous work. Then who'll do it? There is a way out of the predicament: with

the help of those same children eliminate it altogether. "Fantasies!" you will say. But I ask for your patience once more....

Instruction or Education?

I went down to our neighborhood school to talk about my son, but, along with other parents, ended up deciding the fate of his classmate K. Picture a 13 year old lad as tall as a grown man with girlish good looks and the most captivating smile. If I hadn't known, I would have said--the smile of a good person. But everyone who did know him were of one voice: a rotter. He drinks (at 13!), smokes, uses foul language. And through all seven grades had done no studying. None at all!

The teachers constantly implore the director: get rid of him. The director would love to, but the militia says: too short a record. And gave this advice: educate him! This had the director perplexed: educate him how? She called a meeting of the Parents' Committee to ask for advice. I asked her a question (mea culpa): "What about the children themselves, have they tried anything?"

"Oh, what can children do?" From the way she said it I understood: no, this school is not an educational institution. At best--an instructional one. But is there any difference?

To begin with, the type of mass school we have today traces its beginnings to a period when the country's most important goal was learning. The rest, it seemed, would accrue automatically. And the concept of education by the school remained in the background. The objectives of the contemplated reforms, though, are primarily educational.

Let us look in greater detail at the impact of an instructional school's traditions on the educational process. First of all, there is this prevailing illusion that children are educated by adults, i.e. by parents, pedagogues, educators. These, naturally, must be placed over the children in a position of unquestionable authority. That being so, there immediately arises a situation of agonizing confrontation between teachers and pupils.

Discipline in the instructional school consists solely in the form of inhibitions and limitations, and is based on mistrust to each and all. In a school of this kind the children are disunited, fragmented. There is no unified children's collective, no unified public opinion to denounce in anger the likes of K. and confront him with the very real prospect of finding himself isolated for a long time, losing his reputation or self-respect.

And now about the other type of school, the educational. First and foremost, it has no utilitarian objectives like training VUZ applicants or machine-tool operators.

I firmly believe that in all ages, and especially at the close of the 20th century, nothing profits a society more than the bringing up of good people, i.e. persons of high moral standards and harmonious, progressive development.

Another digression: in Zagorsk, next door to the country's only Museum of Toys, there is a children's home for youngsters who are blind, deaf and mute, also the only one in the land. Nature itself rendered these children absolutely helpless, but in the home they are taught to lead normal lives. Imagine, the home artificially molds the human psyche, trains each child to perform the most elementary actions. And the children not only learn to minister to their own needs, they finish school, acquire a profession and are assigned to plants where they overfulfill their norms a whopping two and a half times. You spend some time with these children who had the courage to venture into the sea of life in a flimsy rowboat, and you get to thinking: how little we normal folk utilize the abilities we are blessed with....

But capable as these unseeing and unhearing children are (they raise their own rabbits, dispose of the snow in the yard, ride bicycles), there are a lot of chores in the home that are simply beyond their powers. The hired help is too few. And Apraushev, the director, sometimes spends years entreating everybody in the vicinity to help out with this or that. And who do you think responded? No, not the youngsters from neighboring schools, but grown people from Moscow and students from Rostov University united by membership in the "ETO" club [not further identified]. I cannot, however, bring myself to reproach these Zagorsk schoolchildren--it is not yet customary in all of our schools to help the suffering.... Yet look at how many children's and disabled people's homes there are in the country, how many hospitals with their perennial shortage of nurses and attendants, how many veterans' and old people's homes.

But when, if not at an early age, can we nurture in the citizen one of the most precious human feelings--compassion, the ability to feel another's pain and another's misfortune as though they were your own. "Protecting" a child's soul, we tend nowadays to totally eliminate his encounters with the unpleasant side of life--sickness, old age, incapacity, suffering. In so doing, aren't we bringing up a generation of cruel egotists?

As for the educating school, the children and the pedagogues in it are as one. The teacher does not tower over the schoolchildren, but stands beside and together with them, often stepping aside to let them manifest their independence. He understands: the best educator is the school collective, but in order to take shape it needs a common cause. What kind of cause? Makarenko insisted: work, productive work organized on the basis of real cost accounting and run by the children themselves. It would seem that this is exactly what the reform program has in mind, but there is no guarantee that some fake projects posing as real work won't appear.

Recently in Sverdlovsk I came upon a remarkable experiment. This was an Engineering and Pedagogical VUZ, the only one of its kind, and from its director, Vasilii Vasilievich Blukher, the son of the marshal, I learned the following: the institute boasts a year-round student detachment. Let me explain: the institute, which Blukher himself calls a "workers' academy," takes in only young people with workers' categories and in the course of instruction gives each an additional four to five professions, so when he starts out as production-training instructor in a vocational school (PTU) he can teach not

only verbally, but by personal example as well. This method, by the way, could well be used to train school teachers of labor! But to continue: out of this very capable group, 25 of the most highly qualified machine tool operators are contest-selected and sent down to Uralmash to operate 8 metal-processing machine tools. And in the second shift, too, when many machines are idle. And these lads, work on one job order (in other words, each economically linked with the rest), in staggered shifts so arranged that each puts in two full workshifts a week, labor the year round. The enterprise is happy as can be, and the lads themselves are big winners: not only do they get a taste of the real world, but each makes 60-70 rubles a month. And consider this: no separate or special workplaces have to be created for the youngsters (these can be schoolboys, PTU or technicum students). In addition, they are not scattered about. Their presence in an adult shop does not fluster them because they are a closely-knit team.

The most appealing thing about Makarenko is his great trust in children, especially if they are united in a tremendous undertaking. Nothing is then impossible for them. If the commune imeni Dzerzhinskiy with its own industrial production of "Leica" (FED) cameras had never existed it would be easy to brand Makarenko a hollow dreamer. But the commune did exist. Come to think of it, why not have it resurrected? And not only in Kharkov, but in every town that boasts at least a children's home or a boarding school.

Neither would it be a bad idea to give one of Anton Semenovich's unimplemented projects a try. Almost half a century ago Makarenko offered the then newly-organized Committee of Writers' Wives to carry out an experiment--organize a "forest" [nature] school near Moscow: "This institution must have a full, well-equipped 10-year school with a dormitory for boys and girls, small-scale production-type workshops putting out marketable goods (this is a must). The workday is to be 2 hours, the children must be paid for their labor like any production-line worker. I am especially interested in having this institution so organized as to preclude any break between family and school."

At that time, the "nature school" idea was never implemented. Today, I think, better late than.... Around Moscow, around any city in the country in fact, there are many thousands of the most solid, often centrally heated Pioneer camps that stand vacant for a whole 9 months of the year. This means that everything the experiment needs is already in place. The only remaining step is to give it a start. How will it be to take the children and their teachers out to school for the 5 weekdays (just like the rotating duty method!) and bring them home for Saturday and Sunday. What will it give? First, it will separate the children from often unsuitable family "topics" and traditions, and, conversely, strengthen the children's moral influence on their parents. Second, it will do away with the "child neglect" that occurs daily from 2 to 6 in the evening when the parents come home from work. Third, the opportunities will broaden for a collectivist upbringing, including labor education. The fields, farms, hothouses near the "nature school" are a marvelous workfront for the children, with the additional advantage that they will be contributing to the Food Program. Fourth, it will bring the city teachers closer to the rural world and allow them to teach rural youngsters together with the urban children. I see in this the mutual enrichment of rural and urban cultures.

In a word, the possible benefits are numerous, though I admit that quite a few problems will arise. Nevertheless, the game is worth the candle. Even from the point of view of our children's health.

What Should We Entrust to Children?

During the kolkhoz organization period the renowned pedagogue Stanislav Teofilovich Shatskiy looked for ways to incorporate children's work, children's initiatives into the socialist construction process, and hit on what he considered the best possible form--the "project method."

Shatskiy cited the example of a project that worked to the children's benefit--the creation of a seasonal nursery. This entailed a huge, multifarious, collective effort: all those wanting to use the nursery had to be interviewed and registered; toys, books and children's work tools had to be provided, a fenced playground built, songs and dances memorized, early-vegetable beds for the tots prepared, and so on, and so forth.

Just imagine the number of problems for their minds to solve, and how much experience that would actually serve them in socialist construction.

But this is history. The question now is: what kind of project would work with the all-knowing, sophisticated children of our day and age?

Why, the same total dedication to all the needs of children's homes, nurseries and perhaps even old people's homes.

Or, for example, a project for all school youth: the comprehensive mechanization of household chores.

Is this realistic? Absolutely. Will it inspire? I think it will. And we are not talking about the simplest gadgets alone, we have in mind the most complex too. The thing to do is chart a course of action, formulate the goals, delve into textbooks and reference aids and begin designing, turning to parents or recent graduates for advice when the need arises.

A whole industry will, naturally, have to be created, but not from scratch. The services can be recruited from school workshops and the very well-equipped but little-used workrooms and equally little-used machine tools in UPKs... And of course, the undertaking will require a country-wide organization of schoolchildren, but here too we can lean on the shoulders of the Komsomol, rely on the All-Union Pioneer Organization.

I move that the following concept be incorporated into the school reform draft: "Entrust school collectives with the implementation of serious social, scientific, technical and production programs."

Then, I am convinced, our children will not want to function at half-stream, but will study with enthusiasm. There will be no need to prod their development with the threat of punishment or the dismal prospect of "You won't make it to a VUZ!" They will come to understand: any life, no matter where it unfolds, requires knowledge and well-developed abilities.

NATIONAL

IMPROVEMENT IN QUALITY OF MUSIC, TRAINING OF YOUNG COMPOSERS URGED

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 21 Feb 84 p 4

[Article by Andrey Eshpay, USSR People's Artist, Secretary of the Governing Board of the USSR Composer's Union: "It's Not How Long You Have Lived"]

[Text] The music of young composers, their creative potential and the direction of their explorations, their successes and failures, and their current interests--all these will define and are now defining, to a large extent, our musical future.

Only through the most exacting standards for our work and above all for ourselves as creative personalities will we, the composers, be able to make a worthy contribution to the task of building a socialist culture--the culture of the future. Each of us individually and all of us together. And this includes our creative young people.

But just who is he, this young artist? The age of 35, which is generally accepted as the boundary age for creative youth is, of course, an arbitrary boundary. The number of years one has lived are neither a measure of maturity nor a guarantee of proficiency.

One thing is clear, namely that the creative portion of the human personality is formed early, very early, and if this does not happen then we are faced not with delayed youth but, rather, with infantilism. The creative work of young composers should fully correspond to contemporary requirements demanded from art.

One of the main issues that arises when trying to comprehend the achievements of artists, and especially of young artists, is that of the genuine strength of the civic element in their art? An ability to reflect in music the intensive pulse of the modern era, the spiritual quests of the Soviet people, the complexity and even at times the contradictions that accompany life have always distinguished the work of Soviet composers. This is its wonderful tradition, one which should be purposefully developed and improved.

The theme, the program, the dedication are naturally not the main indicators of the modernity of a new work. They serve, rather, as stimuli to awaken

the imagination of the composer and at the same time as a key which helps to unlock and more fully to interpret the proposed musical concept. An author can, to an equal degree, depend on the purely musical development of images. The comment of R. Schumann was absolutely correct: "The laws of morality are the same as the laws of art."

Young people are always sensitive to new cultural trends. It was still relatively recently that a discussion on the contemporary features of new music would deal mainly with the devices of musical language and with technical experimentation. Young composers today sense very well the difference between technical and truly musical innovativeness. While paying their dues to the necessary technical ability and to professionalism in the broadest sense of the word, i.e., unifying the twin meanings of "knowing" and "being able," young composers are clearly directing their efforts to exploring the realm of new content.

The subject of this real, vital art which people have always needed is, in the final analysis, man. For us today, it is above all man interacting with a rapidly evolving life; and who is focused on perfection; a man who is practical and intellectual.

It is as if every artist is opening up for himself anew the ideal of existence, its beauty, grandeur and heroism, all of which are immortal spiritual values. But he gives form to this by means of contemporary musical language. The selection of means available today is exceptionally varied because of the stylistic features of 20th century music. But means, however, are after all only a detail which every composer must resolve for himself. Listeners make their judgments only on the basis of the artistic result, the idea embodied in one or another musical form. And only this can serve as a measure of value.

The world that surrounds us has many faces and changes constantly. In order to comprehend and experience what is taking place, the need often arises to capture this world in a meaningful time and space perspective. The same may be said in relation to contemporary Soviet music, including the music of youth. Today, this music also strives actively to interact with the most diverse images and sound planes. These worlds are the multinational art of the Soviet peoples, the folklore, themes and images of the historical past, classical literature and poetry, all being cultural values with immense temporal scope.

The imagination of young composers strives to draw on all that is available to them from the artistic arsenal. And if these authors deepen our understanding of the important processes of contemporary life, if they facilitate the spiritual and the moral growth of Soviet man this means that the highest purpose of art--to influence the human mind--has been fulfilled.

Is a young author always capable of rising to the level of the material that he starts with, coming in contact as he does with the heights of the spiritual culture of the past and relying in part on the works of the greatest poets with their complicated world? Is it possible for him to open new

vistas in well known, highly esteemed works of art, plots, themes? Is he capable of imparting through these a new sense of our age? Far from always. In this regard we often encounter a particular kind of conformism when references to great cultural values are dictated not by strivings to comprehend or master them, but because the fashion is to allude to this or that name or image. In reality, it is evident that behind such allusions is emptiness. The artistic significance of similar excursions into our historical heritage amounts to practically nothing for the spiritual development of contemporary society. It may even be appropriate to express this influence in negative magnitudes.

There is no doubt that one of the inexhaustible wells drawn on by Soviet music continues to be folklore. This involves, of course, the creative adaptation of the various aspects of folklore--from the material to the way of thinking. The artistic achievements of young authors, for their part, confirm this assertion. This creative use of folklore that is expanding the sound palette of contemporary music is connected today with the wide popularity of national instruments and attempts to use them in classical genres.

An important tradition in Soviet compositional art is a multiplicity of genres. Both the classics of Soviet music and our most important current composers wrote and are writing with equal facility works in various genres, from songs to operas and symphonies. Nevertheless, a recent plenum of the governing board of the Composer's Union of the USSR and the RSFSR held in Gorkiy and devoted to the work of young composers, called attention to several undesirable trends. Among the works performed a leading position was occupied by instrumental music--both symphonic and chamber. On the other hand, very weak interest was noted on the part of young authors toward the cantata-oratorical genres and toward opera. Their portfolios include few songs (let me emphasize--good songs), and there are for practical purposes no compositions for brass bands, national instrument orchestras, or works of popular genres. No one is saying that interest in symphonies or concerts is a bad thing. Especially if they are artistically well done and, and this is the main thing, have something to say to people. After all, symphonism, in the words of Asaf'yev, is "the philosophy of music and reality."

Let us try, however, to come at this issue from the other side. If musical art is to serve the public good to the fullest extent, then composers must produce a varied and high quality product, since it must satisfy the very broad demands, from the purely spiritual to the purely entertaining, that constitute the many areas of musical life. A synthesis of music with words and plot performed as musical theater, opera, ballet, in cantata-oratorical genres, or as oratorios offers the best opportunities for the depiction of the contemporary world. The need for them reflects the demands of the times, but few such works are being created. And the exceptional treatment of a contemporary theme only calls greater attention to the serious shortage here.

We are also suffering from the dominance of low quality works in mass appeal genres, and lament the abundant flow of low quality stage music which does

not even always belong to the pen of a professional composer. To be sure, a large part of the blame lies with us. If serious, educated musicians will not create artistically valuable productions in "high demand" genres, then the listener, unfortunately, will consume that which is available.

The question may arise: Why start this discussion today, why are these problems being linked to the creative work of the young? My answer is that the motivation is fear not only of the present but also of the future. After all, we are talking about the creative results of the work of a large age group of musicians, for practical purposes an entire generation that is the most promising of all for the development of our culture. These results indicate that there are some things that should be thought about. An awareness of the artistic demands of society should be one of the basic motivating factors for compositional activity. The times call for this, and it is in the tradition of both Soviet music and Soviet composer schools.

A solution to the problems of raising young people, of preparing them for future multifaceted activity in the Composer's Union, naturally brings about the necessity for several organizational changes. In part, the Administrative Secretariat of the USSR Composer's Union has already directed the All-Union Commission for Work with Talented Young People to develop a draft of new Statutes Governing Creative Associations of Young Composers. We are setting the goal of getting closer to our organizations of young musicians and providing them with the opportunity to develop within themselves at an earlier date the habits essential for fruitful activity within a creative union.

The professional education of composers in this country rests in the trusty hands of experienced professors and educators who are constantly searching for new ideas for their work. Today's students relate well to various techniques and to the history of musical styles, master orchestral notation, and are able to construct a composition that is sufficiently complex both in terms of material and composition. Future life, however, will require other things of them as well. The curricula must be supplemented to include instrumentation courses for all currently existing types of orchestras. The student composers should be able to write any kind of score--from the symphonic to jazz. Finally, it is necessary to recruit as well specialists in the mass appeal genres to the educational process.

There is also a need to improve the training of music scholars, the future key people in Soviet musical culture.

It must be admitted that in the time since the issuance of the CPSU Central Committee decree entitled "On Work with Creative Youth," young composers of this country have undoubtedly accomplished a great deal--creatively, ideologically and educationally, and organizationally. Their achievements include the creation of musical works of high artistic merit, active concert and lecturing work, cooperation with production enterprises, presentation of creative reports while on Komsomol travel assignments, at the Nечерноzemye construction sites, along the Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM), and in Tyumen, for the workers of the settlement. One would also want to

note the full and fruitful participation of young composers in the conduct of the All-Union Week "From the Creative Youth--to the Wards of the Children's Homes." This kind of multifaceted public-musical activity has a positive influence on the creative activity of young musicians, expands their horizons, and facilitates a comprehension of contemporary esthetic ideals that are given birth to by our socialist reality.

As we all know, the conclusive stage of the creative process for the composer is the performance of what has been created. Young authors should hear their own music; they need the reaction of the public and of the critics. Only in this way will a work bring full satisfaction and stimulate new searches and discoveries.

In giving the dues to what has been accomplished, it is necessary to look ahead and to address the following challenge to young musicians: "Explore! Be bold! Our lives are in desperate need of new music capable of expressing it to the maximum."

9276
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NATIONAL

CINEMATOGRAPHERS, CRITICS URGED TO EDUCATE VIEWERS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA KUL'TURA in Russian 10 Mar 84 p 5

[Article by Viktor Tregubovich, movie producer and honored RSFSR artist:
"Together With the Audience or Slightly in Front"]

[Text] Will a boring film find an audience? Is the audience always right and are not cinematographers sometimes led by them? A well known movie producer reflects on this.

The "movies and the audience" problem has occupied the minds of people, who are involved in movie production and movie renting, since the very first days of the existence of the 10th muse. Today, it is perhaps especially critical. Dry statistical figures impassively and convincingly testify that the number of "man-visits" to movie theaters has slowly decreased during recent years.

I have personally experienced this from the way that the pictures, which have been supplied by me, have been attended. I do not think that "Old Walls" was fivefold better than my recent film "Mainline". However, 20 million people attended the former, and approximately five -- the latter. Probably a partial reason here is the decline of interest in the production theme. Alas, it often happens this way in art because quite a large number of articles and secondary works which take away the audience's interest are born after works which enjoy success. In my opinion, this is what has happened with the production theme. Having heard about it today, some viewers immediately wave it away with annoyance. But, you see, that is why the best films about production enjoy success among the audience -- they translate a conversation with technology and economics into human relations.

I repeat, the trouble probably is in the decreasing vitality of the theme. Nevertheless, I think that the trend toward lower movie theater attendance has clearly had an effect here.

What is the reason for this sad phenomenon? Of course, television has attracted quite a large portion of the potential viewing audience. This especially concerns the older generation which prefers to "consume" art at home more than youth who crave contacts and collective emotional experiences. Nevertheless, it has been noted that, if a brilliant, interesting and emotional film is showing on the screen, it immediately attracts the attention of a wide audience. The main factor in this is, evidently, that we far from always consider the expectations of the audience and the interest of the audience.

In the history of the movies, fortunate cases are known where everyone -- from the most unassuming viewer to the most exacting critic -- have welcomed a film enthusiastically and receive high esthetic and emotional satisfaction from it. An unfading example of this is the legendary "Chapayev" whose 50th anniversary we will soon celebrate. Ideally, of course, we should strive to create such films which influence the most varied levels of perception. Practically, however, it is not very simple to achieve this. To orient oneself on some abstract average viewer when shooting a film means to doom oneself to an amorphous work which is of little interest to anyone.

I think that there should be films that are intended for the mass audience -- one should not be afraid of this concept -- films to which the viewer will go in order to laugh or cry, to be sad or happy, or to follow a cleverly plotted subject or simply to rest. It is these films that collect the major portion of the money which must primarily repay the expenditures for planned movie production that is required to show a profit.

The cinematographer, however, is obliged -- I am convinced of this -- to produce films that are problem-solving and on an important social topic.

These films are more difficult for perception; they force the individual to actively think, meditate and debate. Even if they at times are not made in accordance with the highest artistic yardsticks, they are nevertheless capable of touching the audience to the quick and speaking seriously and truthfully about what is disturbing the audience and society. They perform an enormously useful task. With the help of these pictures, we form social activity and we teach one to think in a state and civic manner.

However, there are also experimental films that take the first steps to master new artistic themes and new means of expression. The motion picture art is developing rapidly and much of that, which was fresh even 10 years ago, is today obsolete. In my opinion, films, which reveal new capabilities for the genres and a new style of expression and which develop a new movie language, are very necessary in order that the art does not mark time on one and the same spot.

In my opinion, one of the principal reasons for the decrease in audience interest lies exactly in the fact that many of the films, which are shown on the screen, are uninteresting in their topic, are boring in their depiction, have neither a plot nor a subject, and do not provide an opportunity to laugh or to cry. Even more rarely do they contain some artistic discovery or raise urgent problems. We timidly call such movies "average" and, foretelling their fate, we timidly say in the artistic councils: "They will find their audience". Actually, it is not the viewer that will look for them; they will look for the one who accidentally drops into a movie theater or who is confused by the ad.

By the way, a comment concerning advertising and criticism that should help us not to get lost in the sea of films. There are more and more examples where a viewer, reading a laudatory review in, for example, SOVETSKIY EKRAN or some other reliable newspaper, pricks up his ears: "No, it is probably better not to go to that one". However, encountering a critical review of some picture, he

immediately hurries to take a look at it. Discrepancies of this type between the critic, on the one hand, and the audience, on the other hand, have arisen because quite frequently a film is praised and strenuously advertised only for monetary opportunistic reasons or because one of the outstanding cinematographers is among its creators and not at all because it is really interesting to the mass audience or has an artistic discovery. When you read an article by another critic, it seems that he does not walk on our sinful land but sits in a golden cage because the criteria, according to which he judges the work, comparing it not to life but to other films or novels, are extremely diffuse, subjective and little understood by him. However, a film depends primarily on the audience and on its viewer association and emotions. Only when the viewer comes to believe in the authority of the critic and in his honesty and high principles, will he listen to his opinion and certainly see this or that film based on his recommendation.

Criticism has been called upon to play an important role in instilling good taste in the viewer. Nevertheless, I think that the films themselves are primarily instilling taste. I will cite one example that seems to me to be rather convincing. Festivals of the country's leading studios, including Lenfil'm, have been regularly -- each year -- conducted by the Omsk Movie Production Administration. I was a participant in the first of these festivals and also travelled to Omsk later. I can assure you with complete reliability that the Omsk viewer is today much higher in the level of his perception and aesthetic breeding than a viewer in many other cities. This has happened because continuous purposeful work has been performed with him. Each time, the country's studios have brought their best films, and this circumstance and a number of other factors have contributed to raising the plank of the viewer's taste and the viewer's exactingness and -- one must say -- to forming an interest in art in general. Today, Omsk is also one of the most theatrical cities in Siberia and the Russian Federation.

If low-quality productions and pieces that do not require special emotional and intellectual effort are continuously palmed off on the viewer, he will quickly become accustomed to this pre-digested food and will perceive everything that is fresh and unusual with great reluctance, and at times with irritation.

It seems to me that some of our lease organizations, which eagerly present the first screening of a movie production that is capable of taking in more money, and our purchasing commissions have not had too favorable an influence during the last ten years on the formation of the audience's taste, often clearing the way for cinematographic mass consumption [productions].

I have had occasion to talk with many young viewers, and every time I have been sadly convinced that they have not seen the films which form our cinematographic classics. In this case, this occurs not because the lads do not want to watch them but because they do not have any opportunity. Whereas you can find literary classics in any library, films need popularization and need to be introduced to the younger generation.

There is the assertion that the viewer is always right. There is also another one: It is never necessary to be led by the audience. Personally, it seems to me that it is necessary for us to travel together: Sometimes the viewer hauls us up and sometimes we help to form his taste and lead him. When discussing the problem of the viewer and why attendance at movie theaters has decreased, it is not at all necessary to give way to panic. It seems that a great deal in the movies, just as in nature, is subordinated to its rhythms: There are bumper-crop years and less productive years, and ebbs and flows occur. It is not necessary to lure viewers into movie theaters by any means only during years that are more meager in attendance: This will subsequently turn into a drop in interest toward films which are truly artistic and ideologically important.

Just as everyone, I am in favor of the viewer eagerly rushing into movie theaters -- but for good films.

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NATIONAL

WEST EMPLOYS 'FALSIFICATION APPARATUS' TO DEFAME SOVIET SYSTEM

[Editorial Report] Moscow ARGUMENTY 1983 in Russian [Politicheskaya literatura: signed to press on 26 Sep 83] on pages 5-16 carries a 3,500-word article titled "Problems of Culture and Their Falsification in Bourgeois-Clerical Propaganda" by V. Zots. The article focuses on the alleged "clerical propaganda apparatus" operated in the West and abetted by the U.S. Government. Zots singles out USIA director, Charles Wick, and Project Democracy as typical of the work of this apparatus. He notes the warm reception of dissidents such as Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn and Georgi Vins in the West, despite the fact that men like Solzhenitsyn "are more right wing than the tsar." Zots alleges that Western intelligence services work closely with Western clergy and that the U.S. State Department's Human Rights Department "cynically directs its attention toward the Soviet Union, while neglecting the human rights of 12 million unemployed Americans." Zots believes that religious radio stations and study centers such as the Swiss based Glaube in der 2.Welt are a part of this system and are directed by "agents of the U.S. Government." Zots also notes that it is in the West that one finds the greatest interest "in the falsification of Russian history in connection with the millennium of the introduction of Christianity to Russia. Zots also criticizes those who claim that the Soviet Union has been neglectful of its cultural monuments and gives a brief sketch of the steps taken by the Soviet Government--already in 1917--to protect the cultural legacy of the nation.

WESTERN ZIONISTS 'MISLEAD WORLD' ABOUT SOVIET JEWS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ARGUMENTY 1983 in Russian [Politicheskaya literatura: signed to press on 26 Sep 83] on pages 77-89 carries a 3,800-word article titled "The Clerical Aspects of Zionist Anti-Sovietism" by M. Gol'denberg. The argument of the article is as follows: Zionists and fundamentalist Christians in the United States misinterpret Judaism in a way that seems to make only Zionist ideas a legitimate expression of Judaism. They then charge that the Soviet Union is destroying authentic Jewish culture and seeking to assimilate Soviet Jews. First of all, argues Gol'denberg, Jewish culture should not be confined to Zionism. Second, the assimilation of Jews is a worldwide process not confined to the Soviet Union. Complaints about the decline in the number of synagogues or the unavailability of kosher meats are misdirected: these things are merely a result in a decline of religious faith among the Jewish people as a whole. Complaints

about the lack of a center Jewish authority or structure in the USSR are similarly in error, for Judaism has no such center. Lenin's class approach applies quite well to Judaism as to other religions: Jewish workers and peasants are the natural allies of the Communist Party, while wealthy Jews, like rich men everywhere, band together to oppress the working class. Many scholars, not simply Soviet ones, refuse to call the wide variety of Jews in Diaspora a "Jewish nation." Western scholars--and a number are singled out by name--unfairly suggest that there is an anti-semitic subtext to Soviet articles dealing with Zionism or with Judaism and its practices. They ignore the publication of the Hebrew language newspaper, SOVETISH GEYMLAND, and the various classics of Hebrew literature in Russian translation. Gol'denberg concludes with an attack upon fundamentalist Biblical interpretation, which interprets the prophetic books such as Ezekiel, as foretelling a Soviet threat to the Middle East. Such critics "ignore the real threat to the Middle East arising from the actions of Begin and Sharon."

WESTERN PROTESTANT CENTERS AID 'RELIGIOUS EXTREMISTS' IN USSR

[Editorial Report] Moscow ARGUMENTY 1983 in Russian [Politicheskaya literatura: signed to press 26 Sep 83] on pages 36-48 carries a 3,700-word article titled "Religious Extremists and Western Protestant Anti-Communist Centers" by A. Rotovskiy. The article is summarized as follows: A religious crisis within Protestantism--and within religion in general--has spawned two responses among Soviet Baptists. The first is characterized by the official church, the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christians-Baptists [AUCECB] have modernized their church, adopted a doctrine of loyalty to the Soviet state, and have therefore made a contribution to socialist society. The second trend is represented by the Baptists-Initiators or the Council of Churches of the Evangelical Christians-Baptists. They have chosen "another way," and have separated themselves from Soviet life. They publish their own illegal journal, THE MESSANGER OF TRUTH, and are led by G. Kruchkov. This tendency has found support in the West and committees have been created there to aid this group. The means of producing illegal religious literature, as well as this same literature itself, have been smuggled into the USSR from abroad. The West's motives for coming to the aid of this group are characterized as follows: 1) to create a sense of a "religious opposition" in the USSR; 2) to use an internal church matter to stir up "bourgeois and other discontented elements" in the Soviet Union; and 3) to try to divide believers from non-believers by suggesting that atheists and unbelievers are amoral. The literature which has been smuggled into the USSR from the West urges the believer to disobey Soviet religious legislation. Western Radio broadcasts to the USSR may be divided into two kinds: those of such stations as the BBC, Voice of America, and Radio Liberty which have an obvious political intention and merely wish to spread anti-Soviet slander, and those more subtle, seemingly apolitical broadcasts of religious radio stations. These broadcasts are not apolitical but merely a more subtle form of ideological subversion. In their commentaries upon Biblical scripture, such as the Book of Revelation and the coming of the Anti-Christ, these radio stations make "a transparent allusion to Soviet power." Rotovskiy also complains of the circulation of cassettes of Western Radio broadcasts among young people, and of the extreme anti-Communism of the unregistered protestant groups. He cites the case where a Presbyter from a Donetsk Pentacostal Church petitioned for emigration from the Soviet Union "to any non-Communist country."

REGIONAL

KOSTANDOV SPEAKS AT KIEV PARTY AKTIV MEETING

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 8 Mar 84 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] For attaining superior results in the All-Union Socialist Competition and for successfully meeting the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR for 1983 industry, the UkSSR was awarded the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the Komsomol. The meeting of the republic's party economic aktiv on 6 March in Kiev was dedicated to the presentation of this award.

Those participating in the meeting warmly greeted V. V. Scherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, L. A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and the members and candidates for membership in the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, A. F. Vatchenko, I. A. Gerasimov, E. V. Kachalovskiy, B. V. Kachura, A. P. Lyashko, V. P. Mironov, I. A. Mozgovy, V. A. Sologub, A. A. Titarenko, V. F. Dobrik, A. S. Kaptu, Yu. A. Kolomiysts, S. N. Mukha and Ya. P. Pogrebnyak.

The honorary presidium consisting of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee led by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was elected enthusiastically.

Comrade V. V. Scherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee first secretary of the Central Committee of the CP UkSSR, opened the meeting of the aktiv.

L. A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, was given the floor. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, he warmly and cordially congratulated the participants in the meeting, as well as all the workers of the UkSSR for the successes achieved and the high award.

The Soviet nation, the speaker noted, is successfully realizing the grandiose plans for the economic and social development of our society that were defined by the 26th Party Congress and by the following plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. The economic potential of the country is growing from year to year. Successes in economic construction determined the further increase in the

material and cultural standard of living of the people. From 1981 to 1983, the average wage of workers and employees increased from R169 to R182, and there was an increase in public consumption funds. Annual payments and privileges rose from R404 to R495 per capita. Last year alone, dwellings with an overall area of almost 109 million square meters were brought into use. Also coming into use were new structures for education, culture, public health and community services.

The Soviet people associate all of their accomplishments with the power of the inviolable union of the working class, collective peasantry and national intelligentsia, with the ever-stronger friendship of the peoples of the USSR and with the intelligent leadership of the Communist Party and its Central Committee.

The UkrSSR is making an applicable contribution in the effort to carry out the plans for the economic and social development of the USSR. Almost one-fifth of the country's national income is produced in the republic, as is 30 to 40 percent of total national production of cast iron, steel, sheet metal and nitric and phosphoric fertilizers. Today the Ukraine produces as much cast iron and steel and as many tractors as France and the FRG together. Over the years of Soviet authority, great successes were attained in developing the national economy through the labor of the Ukrainian people in close cooperation with the peoples of all Soviet republics.

As a result of the realization of the measures carried out by the party and the government, the Ukraine successfully completed the 1983 industrial plan. Its branches started to work more dynamically. The overall volume of industrial production increased by 4.3 percent. The production of consumer items thereby exceeded the growth in production in group "A." A large program of capital construction was carried out. Basic funds valued at R19.2 billion were introduced last year. Large industrial capacities went into active use. The objectives were met in regard to the bringing into operation of housing, general education schools, vocational-technical schools, hospitals and polyclinics, and children's preschool institutions.

All of these achievements are the result of the self-sacrificing labor of the republic's workers and employees and of the great organizational and political work of party, soviet, union and Komsomol organizations. It is a result that is greatly appreciated by the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Council of Ministers of the USSR, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee.

In giving credit for results achieved, noted L. A. Kostandov, one must remember that it is necessary to do significantly more. There are industrial enterprises that are not meeting the plan for the completion and delivery of goods, are not timely in deciding the questions concerning the technical refitting of production, permit a good deal of waste in working time and are not economical in the expenditure of material, energy and financial resources. The limits of capital investment assigned to construction and installation projects are still not being fully utilized, and not everywhere are the time frames being observed for the bringing into operation of objectives under construction or reconstruction. It is necessary to use more fully the reserves for further increases in labor productivity, for lowering the material requirements of production and for increasing the efficiency of capital investments.

The role of the institutes of the Academy of Sciences of the UkrSSR should be expanded. Together with the workers of the branch research and planning institutes, their collectives should be brought against the more and more complicated conditions of production in the raw-materials branches, conditions which reduce the effectiveness of capital investments and basic funds, as well as the development and introduction of new processes, effective technological decisions and new types of equipment.

For the successful solution of impending tasks, the speech continued, what is needed is greater organizational work by party organizations, economic leaders and engineers and technicians. It is necessary to increase the responsibility of the cadres in observing the overall interests of the state and nation; the spirit of departmentalism and petty jealousy must be eliminated decisively and any violations of party, state and labor discipline must be resisted.

In the resolution of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee, the attention of party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs was directed to the fact that the achievements in the national economy could be substantially more appreciable under the condition of fuller use of the productive and scientific and technical potential. It is necessary for every enterprise to provide for the completion of the plan for increasing labor productivity, for deliveries of goods in accordance with contracts and orders and for economy of material resources in providing the necessary goods for the population. To guarantee the attainment of all of the indices of the 5-year plan, it is important not only to maintain but to increase constantly the pace that has been attained.

There is no doubt, said the speaker, that party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organs, as well as all communists and workers of the republic, in accordance with the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the November (1982), June and December (1983) and February (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, will do all that is necessary for the successful completion of this year's plan. This will be a worthy contribution to the overall national cause.

Accompanied by enthusiastic and lengthy applause, L. A. Kostandov presented to the representatives of the republic the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee and he wished the workers of the Soviet Ukraine new successes in the struggle to carry out party plans.

9746

CSO: 1800/324

REGIONAL

KAZAKH CP CC BURO DISCUSSES WORK OF KARAGANDA OBKOM

GF241424 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0210 GMT 22 Mar 84

[Text] A question on the organizational and political work of Karaganda Obkom in mobilizing the collectives for fulfilling the contract pledges for the delivery of products in light of the demands of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee was discussed at the ordinary meeting of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Buro.

It was noted that the party obkom, gorkoms and raykoms are weakly ensuring the fulfillment of the demands of the November (1982) Plenum of the party Central Committee on improving organization and discipline in production and on maintaining a firm order of following up the supervision of the contract pledges for the delivery of products.

The Buro of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee drew the attention of Karaganda Obkom to the serious shortcomings in the organization of work for strengthening state discipline in deliveries to industries in the oblast. The oblast's party committees are necessarily required to meet the demands of the November (1982) and February (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the directions and findings emerging from the speech of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to augment the responsibility of cadres for firmly observing the contract pledges, to raise the importance of those questions which are related to the agricultural activity, to take these questions into account when supervising the results of socialist competition.

The republic's Construction and Industry Ministries and departments are required to firmly control the work of the departments and factories for delivering the products assigned to them on time and according to the schedule. The party oblast committees are asked to institute firm control over production and to strengthen the role of the leaders in strict supervision.

A question on the progress in fulfilling the resolution of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee "On the Measures for Improving the Reliability of Electricity and Heat Supply to Alma-Ata City" was discussed. Additional measures directed at improving electricity and heat supply to Alma-Ata were approved. Other questions were also examined.

CSO: 1830/401

REGIONAL

TRANSCAUCASIAN AGRICULTURAL MEETING BEGINS IN YEREVAN

GF051920 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] Issues dealing with the three Transcaucasian republics' agro-industrial achievements, the problems and questions of further development of this sector, the cultural, consumers, economic and [words indistinct] planned by centralized equipment and the development and production of agricultural (?machinery) were discussed at the Transcaucasus [word indistinct] session, which was opened in Yerevan today.

Reports were heard on the usage of local raw materials and the increase of consumer goods production from the raw materials sources and the work carried out to expand production by Zurabyan, Akhundov and Kublashvili, local industry ministers of the Transcaucasus republics.

Reports were also heard on the production condition of the goods planned with centralized equipment and of the products possible for trade exchange between the Transcaucasian republics by (Kadzhaya), Georgian SSR trade minister; Muruzayev, deputy Azerbaydzhan SSR trade minister; and Safaryan, Armenian SSR trade minister.

An exhibition displaying over 2,500 product types produced at the local industry enterprises of the three republics has been opened for the session participants. The session was participated in by Andreyev, second secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the republic's Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR State Planning Committee; and Avgusta Pyatkova, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Light and Food Industry Department.

CSO: 1838/8

REGIONAL

MEASURES TAKEN TO RID UKRAINIAN POP ART, MUSIC OF 'DEFECTS'

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 15 Mar 84 p 2

[Article by D. Ostapenko, head of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture Main Administration of Theaters and Moscow Establishments, in reply to the PRAVDA UKRAINY article "What Is Being Put on Stage?"]

[Text] The piece of 20 November 1983 by V. Kuzyk, member of the USSR Composers Union and candidate of art criticism, discloses urgent problems of stage art. [The 20 November 1983 article by V. Kuzyk is published in USSR REPORT: Political and Sociological Affairs, JPRS-UPS-84-013, 9 February 1984, pp 118-121.]

The Ukrainian Ministry of Culture has analyzed the defects of stage-concert endeavors, and outlined specific measures. The repertoire of all stage collectives has been reviewed, and leaders of concert organizations advised of the impermissibility of allowing ideologically and artistically weak productions to reach the stage. The goal-oriented Repertoire Program has been supplemented by the Stage Division, in accordance with which composers and poets are creating singing, instrumental, and literary works. An administration system has been established to regulate concert organizations.

Certification of stage collectives has been carried out. In accordance with the statute, artists with no specialized training, and whose performer's skills do not meet current requirements, are being discharged from working on the professional stage.

As a result of the reorganization of the network of stage collectives, creatively weak vocal-instrumental ensembles have been disbanded. Forty of the previously operating vocal-instrumental ensembles and stage groups are now working. Within the limits of established membership in philharmonic societies, new stage collectives are being created, and also concert groups of other genres.

A number of VUZes of art and culture are adopting specialized courses in disciplines of stage and concert performance.

The board of directors of the Ukrainian Ministry of Culture, the Secretariat of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee, and the administrations of the Ukrainian Composers Union, Writers Union, and Musical Society have drawn up a plan of measures to improve propagandizing of the finest examples of stage art in the republic and create young people's stage programs of high ideological expression.

12255

CSO: 1800/327

REGIONAL

COUNTERPROPAGANDA, ATHEIST EDUCATION LAG IN IVANO-FRANKOVSK

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 13 Dec 83 p 2

[Article by V. Proshchakov and V. Shlyakhtych, RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA special correspondents: "The Mood Is Action. At Party Conferences"]

[Excerpts] "The communist workers of our country, like all Soviet people, unanimously approve and support our party's domestic and foreign policies and the work of CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo, and Yu. V. Andropov its leader," so began the speech of Z. O. Yemel'yanov, a worker of the sewing association, at the Ivano Frankovsk city party conference. "We understand that with today's increase in international tensions success in the struggle for peace depends on each one of us."

This resolve based on action not loud words was also expressed by other speakers at the conference, whose agenda was focused primarily on accomplishments.

Concerning party matters, the delegates of the conference sharply debated the actions of city party organization regarding the implementation of decisions taken at the 26th CPSU Congress and the June (1983) Plenum and the question of ideological and political-education effort. First, they discussed the necessity to secure in all worker collectives a unity of action in organization, ideological education and production. The party organization of the locomotive depot, the shoe repair shop, and some others were criticized because they treated the organization of political and economic teaching as an empty form and did not concern themselves with their responsibility as party members to raise the ideological-theoretical level. The delegates stressed that today more effective mass-political work is needed directly in the brigades, shops, and work shifts.

City party and primary organizations were told at the conference to pay more attention to educational work among the people, to demand that the leaders assume more responsibility for raising the ideological level, and to raise their sense of obligation for educational work in the collective.

In the report period the city party committee and primary party organizations increased their efforts to combat the influence of bourgeois ideology and expose the reactionary nature of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism and Zionism, and the inventions of religious extremists.

Whatever subject the speakers addressed at the conference, they always rightfully emphasized that the success of any endeavor rests upon further improvement in the party's style of work and strengthened party influence in the life of worker collectives.

The party conference wanted the newly-elected city party committee to fight more decisively shortcomings in the economy, and in organizational and ideological-educational work among the leaders to end turmoil at the meetings and improve control over the implementation of the decisions on fulfilling the 5-year plan goals in all categories.

Member of UkCP Politburo and chairman of the Presidium of UkSSR Supreme Soviet O.F. Vatchenko also took part and spoke at the city party conference.

In accordance with the decisions of the 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the city party organization and all its teams must daily improve their ideological mass-political work, paying particular attention to counter-propaganda, the struggle against hostile bourgeois and bourgeois-nationalistic ideology, and atheistic education, which in places is still inadequate. An important course to take in ideological mass-political work is the exposure of the essence of imperialism, of the U.S. military plans of the Reagan administration, which has placed the world on the brink of a nuclear catastrophe, explaining the peace-loving policies of the Soviet Union and the socialist commonwealth of nations, and explaining the directives of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov. Focusing on these problems in detail, O.F. Vatchenko underscored that party organizations are responsible for worker education in the spirit of friendship of the peoples of the USSR, Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, and constant readiness to defend the accomplishments of socialism.

O.F. Vatchenko expressed confidence in the city party's ability to achieve new successes, to persistently and consistently conduct the party's policies in everyday life, and to complete its future tasks.

12598
CSO: 1811/32

REGIONAL

ECONOMIC FACTS BELIE CLAIMS OF EXPLOITATION OF SOVIET MUSLIMS

[Editorial Report] Moscow ARGUMENTY 1983 in Russian [Politicheskaya literatura: signed to press on 26 Sep 83] on pages 49-68 carries a 5,000-word article titled "The Hidden Becomes Manifest" by A. Akhmedov. The article focuses on Western charges that Soviet Muslims are economically exploited by the central government, that they do not enjoy religious freedom, and that they therefore represent a potential danger to the unity of the Soviet Union which may be exploited by the Western and anti-Communist Islamic nations. The author notes that on the 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union, the Western propaganda apparatus prepared "its own jubilee" by producing a spate of books on the nationality question in the USSR and on "the so-called Muslim problem" in particular. Akhmedov notes that this is an old tactic of Western propaganda, recalling Western proposals in the 1920's which sought to set up "a protectorate" in Central Asia as a "favor" to the Central Asian people. Yet Akhmedov counters with a barrage of economic and demographic statistics which aim to show that, far from suffering under the knout of the Soviet state, the Central Asian Republics have flourished under socialism. For example, in 1981, Uzbek industrial production was 415 times greater than it was in 1924. Socialism has brought an increase in both the number and quality of doctors in Central Asia; education, according to Akhmedov, stands at levels equal to or better than many Western nations. In addition, the USSR has created the proper conditions for a flourishing of native culture as well as insuring that Muslims enjoy a full freedom of worship. This has produced a new type of Muslim, one loyal to the Soviet state and its aims. Western Radio stations such as the BBC, supported by a number of Western scholars, attempt to create a "fifth column" in the USSR by whipping up artificial resentment to Soviet power. The proposals of A. Benningsen--that the Kazakh, Turkmen, Kirghiz, Azerbaijani, and Uzbek republics are "artificial creations" which aim to thwart the development of the more natural pan-Islamic consciousness--are nothing more than racism and the old colonialism in a new guise. The West has two aims in such propaganda: 1) to weaken the unity of the Soviet people and thereby divide the Soviet state; 2) to separate the Muslim areas from the USSR so that they may be recolonized by the West. However, Soviet Muslims, believers and non-believers alike, understand the true intentions of the West and stand fast in their allegiance to the Soviet nation.

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